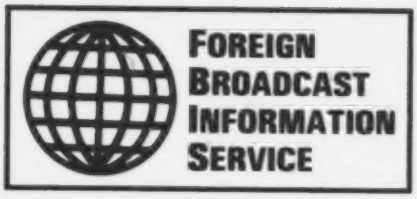

Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-87-205
Friday
23 October 1987

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Latin America

FBIS-LAT-87-205 *23 October 1987*

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Cuba

Iran Signs Memorandum of Understanding

FL221331 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Cuba and Iran signed yesterday [as heard] in Havana a memorandum of understanding on economic and trade cooperation. The areas of technology, industry, sugar, fisheries, and road construction are included. The document was signed by foreign ministers Isidoro Malmierca and 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Tehran Report

LD221048 Tehran IRNA in English 1037 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 22, IRNA—A letter of understanding concerning Tehran-Havana economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation was signed by Iranian foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca in Havana Thursday morning.

Velayati signed the agreement during a stopover at the Cuban capital en route to Tehran from Managua.

According to the letter of understanding, Iran and Cuba will have trade exchanges on the basis of a list endorsed by the two countries.

Velayati and Malmierca also agreed on the exchange of Iranian and Cuban experts to review the terms of payment as well as the price and quantity of goods and on purchase of Iranian oil by Cuba.

The agreement also envisages exchange of experts between the two countries to explore the ground for Tehran-Havana cooperation in the field of fishing and related industries.

The two sides agreed to establish a joint commission for mutual economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation as soon as the type of cooperation of mutual interest is determined.

Castro Sends Greetings to GDR's Erich Honecker

FL221519 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] The depth and fraternal ties in all areas of the life of society between the GDR and Cuba have been confirmed once more during a meeting of top GDR leader Erich Honecker with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The Cuban leader conveyed greetings from Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, to the GDR head of state.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez participated in the 14th meeting of the joint Cuba-GDR commission which took place in Berlin. Honecker and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said the incorporation of new fields of science and technology with their trade, such as micro-electronics and biotechnology, will boost the economies of Cuba and the GDR.

Regarding the current international situation, the two parties underscored the strategic importance of peace and welcomed the possible conclusion of an agreement banning mid-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe.

Rodriguez Meets Honecker

FL211855 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Top GDR leader Erich Honecker received today Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. The meeting took place at the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee headquarters in Berlin.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was received yesterday by Prime Minister Willi Stoph. They analyzed the progress made on bilateral cooperation.

The Cuban vice president is heading the delegation participating in the 14th session of the joint intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation which is meeting in Berlin.

Rodriguez Meets Stoph

FL210237 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Willi Stoph, GDR prime minister, today received in Berlin Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, with whom he analyzed the good progress of bilateral cooperation.

The GDR head of government stressed that the agreements signed by the highest leaders of the two countries, Fidel Castro and Erich Honecker, at different meetings, have been fundamentally completed during these past few years.

The two parties stressed that because of cooperation efforts, the Ernesto Che Guevara Semiconductor Factory in Pinar del Rio has recently supplied the first million A-219 bipolar transistors to the GDR electronic industry.

During the bilateral talks, which are being held as part of Carlos Rafael's visit to the GDR, the participants are stressing the advancements made in cooperation, especially in scientific-technical training, and in the machinery manufacturing, electro-technical, and electronic industries.

U.S.-Soviet Disarmament Agreements Supported

FL211513 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Cuba has pointed out at the United Nations that the only thing needed to ban nuclear tests indefinitely is a true political will by all countries. Speaking before the specialized Disarmament Committee, Oscar Oramas Oliva, Cuban ambassador to the UN, said this ban should not be considered as a long-term objective but as a true need to end nuclear disarmament.

Oramas congratulated the agreement in principle reached between the United States and the Soviet Union for the elimination of short-and mid-range missiles and new possibilities that negotiations to end nuclear testing may begin.

UN Economic and Social Council Election

FL220309 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Cuba was elected today to be a member of the economic and social council [ECOSOC] of the United Nations, which, along with the Security Council, is the most important organ of the highest world organization. Our country was elected to fulfill this high responsibility for 3 years.

Among the functions for which this UN organization is responsible is the coordination of the economic and social work of the United Nations, as well as all matters related to human rights.

The ECOSOC is composed of 54 countries.

Spain Signs Energy Cooperation Agreement

FL212230 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2043 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Leaders representing Spain's Ministry of Industry and Energy and the diversification and conservation of energy and Cuba's National Energy Commission today signed a cooperation agreement in the Palace of Conventions. Eng Manuel Aguilera, executive secretary of the National Energy Commission, signed the agreement on behalf of Cuba. He said the document formalizes the cooperation that began several years ago. Aguilera said that a large group of Cuban comrades from the state energy inspection sector were trained in Spain. Victor Perez Pita, Spain's director of Energy, said that he was very impressed by the work conducted at the forum because it demonstrates that Cuba has developed an awareness for conservation and the rational use of energy.

Nicaraguan Minister Meets With Raul Castro

FL221236 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national directorate of the FSLN and Nicaraguan defense minister, has held a fraternal meeting with a group of chiefs and officers of the Interior Ministry and the FAR during a working visit to our country. Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee and Far Minister, presided over this meeting which took place at the FAR's Universal Hall in Havana. Ortega Saavedra gave a thorough explanation of the brother country's current situation in light of the Esquipulas II Agreements and also referred to the Contadora and Support Groups activities.

Ecuador Signs Economic, Scientific Accord

FL222346 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2332 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] An economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreement, which creates the Cuban-Ecuadoran Intergovernmental Commission, was signed this afternoon in the Foreign Ministry in Havana. Leaders from the two countries also signed a Compensated Trade [Intercambio Compensado] Protocol, an agreement for agricultural products based on the trade accord, and the final document of the activities conducted by the delegation headed by Dr (Roque Canadas Portilla) deputy political secretary of the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry.

The documents were signed by Ricardo Alarcon, vice foreign minister of Cuba, and Dr (Canadas). Also present were Carlos Zamora, Cuban ambassador in Quito; and Manuel Araujo Hidalgo, Ecuadoran ambassador to Cuba.

The South American delegation arrived in Havana last Sunday and also includes Osvaldo Ramirez, general director of the America Department of the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry.

USSR Youth Friendship Festival Begins

FL171422 Havana Radio Progreso Networkin Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] The fourth Cuba-USSR Youth Friendship Festival begins tomorrow in Pinar del Rio and will mark the 70th anniversary of the October revolution.

Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee, last night held a conference on the rectification process for the national delegates. He said that several socialist countries are simultaneously carrying out a similar process but with a different focus. However, he said, all are trying to perfect the system.

Aldana said that Cubans have never before been as prepared as they are today to continue advancing and this is evident by their gradual successes.

R. Castro Speaks to Youths at UJC-FAR Meeting

fl161557 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Army General Raul Castro has presided in Havana over the first meeting of leaders and members of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] who are in the FAR. The forum will end tomorrow and is being attended by 534 delegates.

Castro, who is also second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, said during the meeting:

[Begin recording] This agreement that you have just reached is important from all points of view and does not minimize the work of the youth. It will help establish an awareness among civilian and military people on the ecology or water supplies of the future. During the last century, it was (Felipe Buelle) who said that Cubans are consumed with hate for trees because people here just grab an ax and hack away at a tree or a forest. Planting the appropriate things in each area is of great importance. I think this is a great agreement you have reached but you should not limit it to just the youth. Struggle to make this an awareness in civilian life as well as in the FAR. [end recording]

Second National Farmers Convention Held

Politburo Member Speaks

FL220400 Havana Radio Reloj Networkin Spanish 0302 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] A speech by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC politburo, ended the first day of sessions of the second national plenum of the ANAP [national association of small farmers], which was held at the Niceto Perez Cadre School in Guira de Melena in Havana.

During his speech, the party leader called for solutions to the problems that the peasant organization is facing in the rectification process and he pointed out the need to perfect the mechanisms that allows advancement along the correct road.

Machado Ventura said that the errors of the cooperative movement are still notable and he called for a rapid solution to these difficulties in order to be prepared to discuss these types of problems at the ANAP congress. He stressed that some advancement has been made in this process and said that we are coming out of what appeared to be a catastrophe. However, indispensable elements must still be united in order to resolve the problems satisfactorily. Several important topics were debated at the ANAP congress on the progress of the rectification process. The remarks that were made focused on state mechanisms for administrative attention, leadership, and control of cooperative and peasant associations.

It was reported that cooperation councils for the agricultural-livestock and agro-industrial sugar sectors were created. This is a significant advancement, but the structures approved require rigorous control.

The ANAP plenum also discussed matters related to inheriting land from deceased farmers, and they criticized the delay caused by inheritance procedures.

Other topics discussed were the growth and incorporation of new hectares of land into the cooperatives, improper commercialization of these entities, and the sale of agricultural-livestock products to nonauthorized enterprises.

ANAP President Speaks

FL230247 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 87

[Text] The National Association of Small Farmers, ANAP, has met for 2 days in Guira de Melena municipality in Havana Province.

The Cuban peasants are a decisive force in the construction of socialism. The second ANAP plenum analyzed a plan of 194 measures intended to solve [words indistinct] Peasant Congress and the guidelines for the rectification process given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Some interesting aspects discussed during the meeting were production and technical development programs, planning and contracting, skills, technical activities, and the legal and social aspects of the extensive legislation that affects the peasant movement.

[Begin recording] [ANAP President Orlando Lugo Fonte, identified by caption] Once again I can say with satisfaction that the peasants demonstrated at the plenary meeting that they understand and have responded strongly to the call made by our commander in chief on the rectification process. I can say this categorically.

There are some cooperatives, very few—they can practically be counted on one hand—that have committed some errors and, naturally, we have taken measures against those cooperatives or the cadres that made these mistakes.

Generally, however, one must say that the general reaction of the cooperative movement has been very positive and we are very satisfied. We say this with all sincerity and responsibility. We have a right to feel very satisfied with the peasants' reaction and comprehension of the rectification process and the call made by the commander in chief. [end recording]

First Social Prevention Meeting Held

FL220225 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] The National Commission of Social Prevention met today. It is presided over by Vilma Espin, member of the PCC politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women.

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC politburo, spoke at the meeting. He said that since the commission was created a year ago, positive results have been evident in the work carried out to prevent criminal conduct. In reviewing the report, Espin said that the members of the coordinating organization understood their tasks during the commission's first year; and next year they will consolidate their work. She said a realistic goal during that time will be the building of children's homes, which are needed in the country to give attention to children without parental bonds [ninos sin amparo filial].

Vilma also discussed perfecting adoption laws. She said that the procedures are still slow and the ideal situation would be to facilitate this process so that a child can be placed with a family at an early age.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, education minister, also spoke at the first national prevention commission meeting. He reported that the Education Ministry is developing a sex education program aimed at avoiding promiscuity and [words indistinct].

Jose abrahantes, interior minister, also gave a special speech on the Interior Ministry's support for the commission's work, which is the fundamental basis in confronting crime.

During the meeting, emphasis was placed on the importance of developing community and family ties with the schools in order to correctly guide children and youths.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Official Praises Caricom Trade Efforts

FL191728 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 18, CANA—The executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Memodu Munu, has singled out efforts at promoting intra-regional trade within the Caribbean Community (Caricom) as one of the things which have impressed him most about the grouping.

He told newsmen here that it was evident to him that a lot of work has been done in this area within Caricom though in recent years there has been a significant drop in the level of intra-Caricom trade due largely to the international economic crisis.

This is an area in which we (in ECOWAS) have not had much success, Munu told a press conference shortly before ending a four-day exchange visit to the Guyana-based Caricom Secretariat.

The chief executive of the 12-year old, 16-member West African grouping also said he was impressed by efforts being made by Caricom to do everything possible to bring the peoples of the region closer together. In this regard, he referred to LIAT's [Leeward Islands Air Transport] role in facilitating movement within the region.

He said that during discussions with Caricom Secretary-General Roderick Rainford and other Caricom officials, it was agreed that the two regional organisations will exchange information on the various aspects of their cooperation efforts, improve their links, exchange visits and send officers on short attachments at their respective secretariats.

According to the Caricom secretariat, Munu's visit forms part of a programme of exchange visits involving regional organisations in the Commonwealth including Caricom, ECOWAS, the South Pacific Economic Community (SPEC) and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADEC).

Before coming to Guyana on his current tour of the Caribbean, Munu visited the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat in St Lucia and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in Barbados where he held discussions with officials of those regional bodies.

He also met with ministers and senior officials of the St Lucia, Barbados and Guyana governments.

Meanwhile, in detailing some of the programmes and projects being undertaken by ECOWAS, Munu explained that the West African countries are hoping to become self- sufficient in food by the year 2000.

There is also an ongoing regional telecommunication programme and member countries hope that by next year they will have their own network which will no longer make it necessary for the intra-regional telecommunication traffic to first pass through Europe.

In addition, member countries are working towards the setting up of a West African monetary zone, and a protocol on free movement of citizens within the region without requiring visas for up to 90 days is already being implemented.

Caricom Reports Overall Increase in Trade

FL201934 Bridgetown CANA in English 1828 GMT 20 Oct 87

[By Courtney Gibson]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 20, CANA—Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary General Roderick Rainford announced on Tuesday a 1.4 per cent increase in the overall level of intra-regional trade for the first half of the year.

Rainford's remarks were made at the opening of a special trade meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers.

He said this year's January-June performance compares with a decline of 23 percent for the same period last year.

The overall drop in trade in 1986 among the 12-nation Common Market was 33 percent.

Rainford said that among the interesting features reflected in the data is the fact that so-called less developed countries (LDCs) as a group maintained their relatively strong performance and their share of total intra-regional imports.

It should be noted, however, that not all member states have shared equally, or as evenly, or to the same extent in the benefits of intra-regional trade when you look at it from the point of view of the exports side, he told the meeting at which all members of the Council are represented—nine at the ministerial level.

He said the basic patterns illustrated in the data present a challenge to the participants at the two days of deliberations to ensure that there is a sustaining of the current turn around.

Rainford said the current special meeting of the Council was mandated to advance the process of implementing "the very bold decision" taken in St Lucia in June that Caricom should move toward full and unrestricted trade by September 1988.

Since then, he said, the preparatory process of identifying the range of goods individual member countries want on the list of products for free trading has been completed.

In that process, the Georgetown based secretariat has worked closely with individual member states and the comprehensive documentation which resulted from the exercise was circulated to member countries in advance of the meeting for their detailed consideration.

The meeting, chaired by Montserrat's recently re-elected chief minister John Osborne is also being attended by representatives of the OECS Secretariat and of the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC).

In addition to consideration of the specific matters for which the current special meeting was summoned, participants will also consider a number of matters which Rainford said needed to be discussed because of their urgency.

These include the oils and fats trade arrangements, a proposal for declaring 1988 the year of small business, and the Lome III regional programme.

The meeting is scheduled to end on Wednesday after which the ministers will change hats and attend a two day meeting starting Thursday of the standing committee of ministers of industry.

They will decide on a number of key issues in the area of industrial cooperation.

Most of the ministers attending the Common Market Council meeting are also responsible for industry in their respective countries.

They will have before them four specific areas for consideration all intended to advance efforts at cooperation in industry. These are woodworking and furniture industry, the ceramics industry, the cement industry, and the foundaries industry.

Grenada

Opposition Leader Says Government Bankrupt

FL222203 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 22 Oct 87

[By Alister Hughes]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 22, CANA—Grenada's opposition leader George Brizan has declared the government virtually financially bankrupt and warned of its downfall unless its fiscal policies are overhauled.

Brizan spoke less than a week after being elected political leader of the National Democratic Congress (NDC), a new opposition political party dominated by former members of the ruling New National Party (NNP), who had quit the NNP in disillusionment.

Unless there is a drastic re-examination of the fiscal programme, the government will find itself in a situation where its cash flow—on a month-to-month basis—is incapable of meeting its financial requirements...it will have to declare itself and tell the country it cannot go

further, Brizan, an economist by profession, told CANA. There is no doubt that government is in a serious financial crisis...to use term bankruptcy would not be an exaggeration, he added.

Brizan is a former education minister in the NNP government, appointed to the position after the party nearly swept the polls in December 1984 elections, less than six months after he yielded to pressure from the United States and its allies in the eastern Caribbean to abandon his own National Democratic Party in favour of a three-party alliance.

Brizan produced a string of statistics which he said substantiated his charges of near bankruptcy and crisis in government finances:

In the first six months of the year, four of which he spent in the NNP administration, Brizan said that estimated revenue from the important value added tax (VAT), had fallen five million dollars (EC) short of projections.

There was also a big gap between estimated earnings, and actual income from the business levy on sales in the first half of the year. The administration collected less than 700,000 dollars (EC), whereas its target was five million dollars.

There was also a drastic shortfall in property transfer tax collections, from a projected seven million dollars to an actual 181,000 dollars.

Brizan also spoke of revenue shortfalls in the tax on motor vehicle sales, and property tax, as well as a 14-million-dollar shortfall in anticipated budgetary support.

Funds from the international monetary fund (IMF), which government expected to draw down this year, will not now be available until, at best, mid-1988, said Brizan.

The result of all this, he said, has been heavy pressure by government on the national insurance scheme.

He estimated that between May and August this year, the government borrowed some seven million dollars from the scheme, and that some nine million dollars which the scheme had invested in interest-bearing fixed deposits, had now been wiped out.

Brizan also spoke of heavy government borrowings from two state commercial banks, which he said threatened their financial viability.

He warned that no assistance ought to be expected from the U.S. or other governments since most countries expect other states to look after themselves in budgetary management. Governments do not give you money to manage your budget ... Brizan declared.

Haiti

Jacmel To Close Down for Volel Funeral

FL212030 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Here is the protocol for the funeral of attorney Yves Volel, which is to be held tomorrow [22 Oct] at the cathedral of Port-au-Prince at 0800. The body will be at the cathedral for viewing as of 0600.

The first row of seats in the cathedral is reserved for Volel family members. Next comes the diplomatic corps, followed by church representatives. Next will be the members of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP], representatives of the bar of Port-au-Prince, representatives of the human rights organizations, and a delegation from the Christian Democratic Assembly [RDC], Volel's party.

There will be speeches by an RDC representative, by attorney Raymond Guillaume, a member of the bar of Port-au-Prince, and by Jean-Claude Bajeux, a representative of the human rights organizations.

Volel's body is to be interred in Jacmel. According to reports from Jacmel, the city is preparing to observe a day of total mourning. Everything will be closed in Jacmel, so that the city can participate properly in the funeral.

Party Calls for Mourning

FL212053 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] In connection with the death of Yves Volel, the National Agricultural and Industrial Party [PAIN] has issued a statement urging the managers of businesses and factories, and management in general, to shut down on Thursday, 22 October, on the occasion of Volel's funeral.

PAIN says: Such a patriotic gesture will permit friends and admirers of the deceased and all other compatriots who have been plunged into mourning by this death to pay final homage to Volel. PAIN sincerely feels that this is not too much to ask for a patriot who spent himself in defense of human rights in Haiti.

Youths Appeal for Solidarity

FL222050 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] A note from the Association of Young People's Power of Haiti [Asosyasyon Jen Pouvwa Popile Ayisyen—AJEPOPO] calls on all the Haitian people—labor, management, businessmen, students, teachers, the unemployed, civil servants, private sector employees, state and private media journalists, political parties, the

democratic sector, all national and international organizations, all human rights organizations, the diplomatic corps, and others—to send delegations at 0700 to the Volel funeral at the Port-au-Prince Cathedral on Thursday, 22 October.

AJEPOPO calls on all factories, all stores, all schools, all offices, national and international organizations, foreign embassies, the hospital, the police, the national palace, and the press to do this on the day of the funeral of Yves Volel, who was an advocate of the people and a presidential candidate.

AJEPOPO asks that the blue and red national flag be flown at half-mast on 22 October, and for white fabric to be hung in front of all the abovementioned establishments on that day, in sign of mourning and to show the macoute assassins that we are not divided, that we are in solidarity with one another and know what we want.

AJEPOPO asks radio and television to carry the funeral mass for Yves Volel live, so that everyone unable to attend the funeral can see and hear the ceremony.

Since the entire population is affected by this assassination and is in solidarity with Yves Volel, the little cathedral of Port-au-Prince is too small to hold everyone.

AJEPOPO appeals especially to RTNH [Radio-Television Nationale d'Haiti], the national television network, to not allow anything to happen that will prevent the people from watching the funeral service; that is, the entire mass.

They also appeal to the people of Jacmel to prepare to receive the body of attorney Yves Volel, killed by assassins from the Criminal Investigations Department in the battle for liberation. AJEPOPO concludes: We express our utmost solidarity to the members of the Christian Democratic Assembly and the family of attorney Volel, so stricken by this sudden death.

Area Ecumenical Group To Observe Elections

FL222002 Bridgetown CANA in English 1930 GMT 22 Oct 87

[By Reukdon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 22, CANA—The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) on Thursday announced it would send an international team to Haiti next month to observe the first free election in the French Caribbean nation for three decades.

The announcement came as the Barbados-based regional ecumenical grouping released a report which said there was "a generalised opinion" in the strife-torn nation that free and fair elections were not possible in the prevailing conditions.

The 60-page report was compiled by a CCC delegation, headed by Jamaican Roman Catholic Archbishop Samuel Carter, which visited Haiti in August to assess conditions amid growing political unrest.

CCC General Secretary the Rev. Allan Kirton said more than half of the 20-member international observer team would be from the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom). The list will be announced soon.

The decision is on the invitation of Haiti's independent CEP which will supervise the elections. The team will be in Port-au-Prince from November 26-30.

On November 29, Haitians will elect a president who will be installed on February 7, 1988, second anniversary of the ouster of dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier whose family ruled Haiti with an iron fist for most of the last 30 years.

A senate will also be elected on this date, following municipal and rural elections on November 15.

The CCC has asked Caricom governments to consider sending their own observer mission.

The report referred to an "atmosphere of violence and insecurity" existing in Haiti, and linked this to an apparent strengthening of the Army and the resurgence of the Ton Ton Macoutes, the dreaded secret police that propped up the Duvalier regime.

This situation had given to a "widely held opinion" that the interim government of Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy was bent on preventing a return to democracy, the report said.

The mission concluded the present apprehension posed a danger to the country's fledgling democracy. Said the report: "The only way it can be resolved would be to ensure the security of the people (general population and candidates) taking part in the electoral process by campaigning and voting."

The team urged Caricom governments and institutions including the media and the trade union movement, to take a deeper interest in Haiti so as to prevent the country from returning to its former state of isolation in the Caribbean.

It urged multilateral agency to make Haiti a priority for developmental assistance, particularly in the areas of education and health.

The CCC has been waging a campaign to get English-speaking Caribbean countries pay more attention to developments in Haiti.

Group Asks CEP Not To Exclude Any Candidate

FL221448 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] A news release from the Popular Concentration of the Masses [Concentration Populaire des Masses—CPM] states:

We the youth of Tokyo, La Saline, Pont Rouge, Rue Saint Martin, Sans Fil, the Ti-Cheri area, Cite Soleil, and 4th and 5th Avenues in Bolosse [poor, densely-populated areas of Port-au-Prince], affiliated with CPM, ask the CEP to open the elections to all citizens of Haiti, no matter who. This is the only prudent solution to prevent the country from again being plunged into a bloodbath, as occurred on 26 April 1986 and 29 July 1987.

When this type of incident occurs in Haiti, the first victims are always the underprivileged, the uncultivated poor, the deprived. Gentlemen, members of the CEP: Leave the field of battle open to all candidates, whatever their status. This is the only wise thing you can do for the time being. Let the emerging democracy go along its way. Let the youth and the people choose the candidates they prefer, so that they can go to elections to sign a pact, an agreement, with their future.

No force in the world—not the CEP nor the government, nor any national or international organization—can be an obstacle now, under the present circumstances.

Long live free and honest elections. Long live entirely free and democratic elections. Long li e elections for all, without exception.

The note is signed by: Joseph Olivier, for the Freedom Committee of La Saline; (Osnel Oscar) and (Obenor Jean-Baptiste), for Tokyo Youth Committee; Eddy Dominique, president, for St Martin Street Committee; (Louis Desulma), president, for Sans Fil Youth Committee; Ronald Joseph, president, and Frantz Camille, delegate, for La Saline Cooperation Committee; (Dieuseul Emilus), president, for the Committee/Association of the Unemployed of Cite Soleil; (Jean Ely Jolicoeur) and Lionel Jean-Louis, delegate, for the Cite Soleil/(Belancourt) Area Cooperation Committee; (Mackenzie Joseph) and Marc Cola Joseph, for the 4th and 5th Avenues Bolosse Committee; and (Blanc Charles Abelard) and (Ramses Rene), for the Supervision Committee.

Group Disavows Statement

FL221534 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] On Monday, our newsroom received a news release signed by several Port-au-Prince neighborhood committees. The news release, from the CPM, asked the CEP to open the elections to all citizens, regardless of who they were. The note, allegedly from youths from several Port-au-Prince slums, said that is the only prudent solution, capable of preventing the country from again being plunged into a bloodbath, as occurred on 26 April 1986 and 29 July 1987.

Yesterday, several representatives of the committees signing the document came to the newsroom to deny the news release, which was broadcast over various radios in the capital. Jean Robert St. Hubert and Jean Robert Dessources, will speak for the Tokyo area.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] I haven't seen the news release. I heard it was being broadcast over the radio. Some people became angry and asked how I could do this to them, how could I send such a note in the name of La Saline, sell out the residents of La Saline, use them to make money. Since I know I didn't write any news release, nor did I make any money off the people of La Saline, I am here now to clarify this matter so people will know that I didn't write any news release, or make any money by using anyone.

[Reporter] You are a member of the Freedom Committee. Is there anyone else on the Committee who is in the habit of signing on its behalf?

[Speaker] Yes, there are others who have signed in the past, but when we sign, we meet first. If something is done, it is done normally. Everyone knows what is going on. We discuss the matter together and state our opinion and then sign.

[Reporter] Nothing like this was ever discussed? You never took a position as regards the coming elections?

[Speaker] I wouldn't say that we aren't taking a position, or that we won't participate in the coming elections. It is normal for us to do so. We are, after all, Haitians. There are going to be elections in our country, and we must participate. But we are going to participate correctly, in favor of someone who will really help the country in some way, who will come up with some solutions to the country's problems.

[Reporter] You're saying that you didn't sign any such note?

[Speaker] No, we haven't signed any note whatsoever. [end recording]

Correction to Aristide on Situation

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Aristide Blames U.S. for Country's Situation," published in the 21 October Latin American *Daily Report*, page 3, first column: paragraph five, first line should read: Fifth, the American government is blameworthy...(inserting the word American)

Correction to CEP Police Protection

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "CEP Asks Government for Police Protection," published in the 20 October Latin American *Daily Report*, page 2, second column: paragraph two,from line two should read:...ever since the tragic death of Eugene Athis. In fact, to this day no light has been shed on the circumstances under which that tragic death occurred. Despite...(supplying dropped words)

Sepulveda Departs for Group of 8 Meeting

FL210334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0003 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today departed for Punta del Este, Uruguay, to attend the foreign ministers meeting of the Group of Eight.

During the meeting, which will be held from 23 to 25 October, the foreign ministers from Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama will establish the agenda for the presidents meeting that will be held in Acapulco, Mexico, in November.

A few days ago Sepulveda Amor told a group of Mexican parliamentarians that the agenda will include the following points: the foreign debt, financing for development, foreign trade, and the potential for renewing the growth process in Latin America. They will also discuss the development process and social justice in the entire region, Central America, the fight against drug trafficking, food supplies, increased science and technology, and the transfer of each Latin American country's identity through culture. Another topic will be the strengthening of regional organizations such as SELA, ALADI, and OLADE.

Sepulveda Amor pointed out that, at this time, notable advancement has been made toward Latin American unity, which has become more favorable because of the resurgence of democratic political institutions which have promoted good dialogue between area countries. An example of the advancement toward unity, he said, is the creation of a consultation and coordination policy under which the meeting in Uruguay will be based. The Mexican foreign secretary said this mechanism is a good measure and a product of the Contadora and Support Groups.

He added that these two diplomatic institutions had earlier concentrated on the Central American crisis and they had other ideas and proposals that will be discussed at the meeting by the eight countries.

Finally, Sepulveda Amor expressed his hope the meeting in Acapulco will be the first in a series of high-level meetings.

Cardenas on PARM Nomination Acceptance

PA221957 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Cuauhtemoc Cardenas has asserted that "my decision to leave the PRI and to accept the nomination of the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM) is a personal decision."

He noted his nomination as presidential candidate of the PARM respects the country's institutions.

We know there is dissent within the PARM but it is insignificant. The dissidents are few and the motivation behind them is economic.

Cardenas states: "We are always prepared for actions by various comrades but there are enought PARM followers to register the party for the coming elections. We have the institutional legitimacy and the means to defend the PARM."

He asserted that he remains a member of the Democratic Current [of the PRI] "to strive for its development."

During a news conference, Cardenas called on the country's nationalist forces to join efforts to seek a common political line for the benefit of all Mexicans.

The meeting was attended by Carlos Enrique Cantu Rosas, national PARM leader and federal deputy; radio broadcaster Enrique Bermudez; Fernando Rojas, oil leader of Poza Rica, Veracruz; Deputy Gualberto Perez; and other PARM militants.

Cantu Rosas said the country has been stirred by the mere mention of Cardenas. "Mexico is developing other profiles."

Reyes Fuentes Garcia remarked that the PARM will carry out a campaign without precedent in the last 46 years of the country's history, "and we will seek victory for the good of the nation's interests."

Pemex Not To Increase Oil Exports to U.S.

FL230015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1739 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Pemex Director Francisco Rojas Gutierrez has said that another campaign against corruption is not necessary since the present government has already done this. Rojas Gutierrez said there has been no corruption in the present administration and this is evident in the work done by the public servants themselves. He reiterated that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has placed much importance on the fight against corruption and he has been able to overcome this problem.

In reference to a request that Pemex increase its current export quota to the United States—which is 75,000 barrels a day—with an additional 50,000 barrels of oil daily so the United States can increase its strategic reserve, Rojas Gutierrez said Mexico will not increase this level or increase its exports to that country. He added that Pemex maintains the policy of not using more than 50 percent of its oil supplies for external sales.

Rojas Gutierrez also said that the budget for next year will have to be bigger because of inflation. Income is expected to be $8 billion in 1988, he said, if our country maintains its export level of 1.35 million barrels [a day] and the average price of oil per barrel is $16.50.

Secretary Notes Healthy State of Economy

FL222302 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1629 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Mexican Finance Secretary Gustavo Petricioli said the Mexican economy is becoming healthier and advancing toward reactivation even though inflation continues to be a fundamental problem.

Petricioli reiterated his position against a unilateral moratorium on payment of the foreign debt, and he said the cost of next year's elections will not be a blow to the national economy.

In reference to the ups and downs recently experienced by the Mexican stock exchange, the finance secretary said that those who remain calm and serene and are willing to prudently make short- and long-term investments will benefit from the stock market. He said the fall of the price index in the Mexican stock market was the psychological effect resulting from the drop on Wall Street and this caused many investors to make emotional decisions. The drop in the New York Stock Exchange should not affect Mexico, he said, because the Mexican market is not interconnected and does not conduct business with other markets.

Later, Petricioli added that even though we are confident that the Mexican economy is basically healthy, this does not imply that we should ignore the serious problem of inflation, and resolving this should be our primary goal.

Costa Rica

Arias Says Panama Mediator Role 'Unlikely'

PA220340 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2219 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] San Jose, 21 Oct (DPA)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, Nobel Peace Prize winner, has said his mediation in Panama's domestic problems is quite unlikely.

Arias, who has been mentioned in Panama as a possible mediator between the opposition and government groups as befitting his status of Nobel Prize winner, said today: "I am willing to help achieve peace in every possible way in all countries, but I regard mediation in Panama as truly difficult. Panama's situation is very different from those of El Salvador and Nicaragua."

Arias, who mediated the resumption of dialogue between the Salvadoran guerrillas and President Duarte, has suggested that Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo mediate between the Sandinist government and the anti-Sandinists.

"I am fond of Panama, but I think I should not mediate in this case. In addition, no official request has been presented to me."

Arias recalled that he was asked a question about his possible mediation during an interview with Panama's Circuito RPC Television. He said, however, that nothing official resulted from this.

Steps Taken To Stem Nicaraguan Refugee Flow

PA221457 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Last night the Security Council voted to ask Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto to request the Nicaraguan Government's cooperation through Madrigal's counterpart, Miguel D'Escoto, in trying to stem the mass flow of Nicaraguans across the border. The idea is to prevent new mass emigrations of Nicaraguans into our territory.

It was also decided to adopt a number of measures, to be enforced by the Security Ministry, Government Ministry, and other offices, to prevent this type of immigration. The situation faced by Costa Rica, with thousands of refugees and the arrival of a new group of over 600 people, obliges the government to adopt more stringent measures on the northern frontier, the Security Council said last night.

El Salvador

Government-FMLN-FDR Meeting Continues

Government Spokesman Comments

PA222227 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Report by David Marciano Rivas; place not given]

[Text] At this moment the meeting being held today by the government delegation and the Salvadoran rebel fronts delegation in Caracas is facing serious difficulties. We repeat: The meeting between the government and FMLN-FDR delegations being held today in the Venezuelan capital is facing serious difficulties.

According to official reports in this capital the meeting is deadlocked because of the different positions of the two sides. The meeting's outcome may be known within the next few hours because the government has set a deadline for reaching an agreement. In this regard, Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera, who is the government's spokesman, reports the following:

[Begin recording] [Viera] The meeting began yesterday at 1500. Our delegation sat down with the hope that the cease-fire would be discussed. However, the fronts' delegation has refused to discuss the cease-fire. From 1500 until late last night discussions were held about what topic the two delegations would discuss—whether they would discuss the cease-fire, or the other points of the Esquipulas II agreements, or the two topics at the same time, etc. They discussed a number of topics, not specifically relating to the cease-fire, but on what would be discussed first. Then [words indistinct] night and no agreement was reached.

They met again today beginning at 0900 and an impasse developed again at 1200, Caracas time, 1000 there [El Salvador], because no agreement was reached. In view of this, I want to clearly outline to the Salvadoran people our delegation's position. Our delegation (?has come here) to discuss the cease-fire. We have a concrete position regarding the discussion of the cease-fire and our delegation is making every effort and insisting that the cease-fire be discussed. However, the fronts' delegation does not want to discuss the cease-fire. They are talking about other things—the 18 points and other issues—but do not really want to discuss the cease-fire. The agreement we reached at the nunciature was that two commissions would be created and we created one of them. The agreement clearly says that this commission would discuss the cease-fire—that this would be the only topic it would discuss. We know anticipation has been created in the country about the discussion of this topic and that the Salvadoran people are waiting to see what results will come out of this discussion.

The Salvadoran [Government] delegation is making every possible effort so we can sit down and discuss the cease-fire, and in this regard [words indistinct] the front's delegation is only going to wait until the end of today. If by the end of today these men do not give an answer as to whether we will sit down to discuss the cease-fire, then there is no sense in having this Caracas meeting. The basic goal was to discuss the cease-fire. Our delegation wants to sit down with the fronts' delegation and talk and try to reach an agreement on a cease-fire so both parties will be [words indistinct]. If, undoubtedly, they do not wish to even discuss the subject, then it is going to be difficult to attain any results regarding the cease-fire. Thus, it is important that the Salvadoran people be aware of this. Our delegation wants to discuss the cease-fire, and it is making every effort to do this, but the fronts do not want to discuss the cease-fire.

[Reporter] Therefore, the impasse at the Caracas meeting means that the third round of dialogue between the fronts and the government will fail?

[Viera] There is still some time left. The Salvadoran delegation has proposed that today the stand of the fronts' delegation be considered, so they will say: Yes, we will sit down and discuss the cease-fire issue. Let us wait and see what happens. If this is impossible, then this Caracas meeting is without purpose. Its objective is to discuss the cease-fire. The guerrillas are trying to attract attention, trying to sell the image of its military presence in the country, but these are sporadic attacks. These are not military confrontations, but rather these attacks are aimed at electrical installations, mostly against public services installations. These men are not hurting the Armed Forces; they are hurting the Salvadoran people. This means that the enemy of the FMLN is not the Armed Forces or the government, but the people. They are depriving the people of electricity, damaging the people's electricity source, and so forth. In that regard, to gain an image, to gain time, to try to justify their claims that they have covered much of the territory—which is false because they do not control any part of the territory—what they do is to constantly move around the country, but they do not have any part of the territory under their control. They do not control any part of the Salvadoran territory. Thus, I believe these are publicity stunts, propaganda actions to support their beliefs. Actually, these actions go against the people. In addition, with this attitude of not wanting to discuss the cease-fire in Caracas the fronts are actually mocking the contents of the agreement reached at the nunciature. We hope the fronts' delegates will think this over today and they will put aside the issues they propose to justify. We should sit down to discuss the problem of the cease-fire, which is what the Salvadoran people are expecting us to discuss in Venezuela.

[Reporter] Then the deadlock continues at this Caracas meeting? Is the meeting at the nunciature considered a failure, then?

[Viera] I do not believe the nunciature meeting was a failure, because we reached an agreement there. The meeting at the nunciature has yielded some results, but we must take another step. We are now going to take a second step, and we will see if this second step yields any results. I cannot say the nunciature meeting failed. No, I think the nunciature meeting was positive. The present meeting is another meeting at another place. Let us see what the results will be. If they do not want to discuss the cease-fire in Caracas, I think we are then definitely drifting away from the possibilities of achieving peace in Central America. The results of the nunciature meeting are the creation of the two commissions.

These talks in Caracas will not have achieved anything unless we go to the third round of dialogue. In other words, [words indistinct] the cease-fire, there will not be a stand to this effect. I would like to say that the nunciature meeting did not fail. If we had left the nunciature without having reached any agreement, then that would have been a failure. However, this is a process of dialogue, and it will have its moments of deadlock, of progress, or it might even have a setback. Let us look at it as a process, not just a specific meeting at the nunciature, but a part of a process. The attitude currently adopted by the fronts of not wanting to discuss the issue of the cease-fire means that the process of dialogue we began can reach a deadlock as a result of an arbitrary stand in Caracas.

[Reporter] Would the government adopt a unilateral cease-fire if the guerrillas do not accept a cease-fire?

[Viera] The purpose of our delegation is to try to reach an agreement between both parties so both parties will agree on a cease-fire. That is our objective, what we are seeking, and this is what we think the Salvadoran people want and are hoping for. However, if we cannot achieve that due to the stands adopted by the members of the fronts, the government of the Republic—President Duarte has said this—will try a unilateral cease-fire, because this is part of the Esquipulas II Agreement. President Duarte fully intends to abide by this.

[Reporter] Going back to the meeting at Caracas, we understood that only the members of the commissions would be attending the meeting. At the last moment it was learned that Colonel Vargas and the president's adviser [Alejandro Duarte] also went to the meeting.

[Viera] Look, they are not members of the delegations. They have accompanied them as advisers, let us say. They attend the discussions and if any information or material is needed, or if they need to contact anyone here in El Salvador, then they contact them through Mr Duarte or Col Vargas. They are acting as a permanent team of advisers to the commissions. They are not members of the delegations. They are not participating in the discussions. [end recording]

'Impasse' at Meeting

PA230101 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0021 GMT 23 Oct 87

[Text] Radio Venceremos has received a last-minute report from Caracas, capital of Venezuela, concerning the meeting between the Napoleon Duarte government delegation and representatives of the FMLN-FDR. The meeting between the government commission and our fronts in Caracas reached an impasse today due to the government delegation's position that they should only discuss the cease-fire. This attitude proves the Duarte regime's unwillingness to participate in the dialogue and the search for a political solution. This also shows that, given the contradictions that have arisen within Duarte's regime, it has again assumed a stubborn and inflexible attitude.

Duarte has sent a delegation to only discuss with the FMLN-FDR how the latter can surrender; he has forgotten that this position has been made invalid by the events of 4 October. We have reasserted the proposal to continue implementing the Esquipulas II agreements by discussing the overall situation—meaning the dialogue, democratization, sovereignty, self-determination, social justice, etc. We think that the progress achieved on these issues will help us create conditions to discuss a cease-fire and really attain this goal.

Meeting Adjourns

PA230455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 23 Oct 87

[Text] Caracas, 22 Oct (AFP)—Without reaching an agreement, the Salvadoran Government and guerrilla groups this evening adjourned the meeting they had begun in Caracas to seek a cease-fire and other agreements to attain peace in El Salvador.

Informal meetings and the renewed efforts of the mediator, San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, were useless against the different views of the two sides.

The government announced, through Presidential Spokesman Alejandro Duarte—President Napoleon Duarte's son—that it wished to achieve a cease-fire above all but that the rebels said that the other topics related to peace should be discussed simultaneously.

Negotiations between political and military authorities, on behalf of President Napoleon Duarte's government and leaders of the FMLN-FDR, will undoubtedly be resumed at 1300 GMT on Friday.

The meeting is being held at the Military Club in Caracas, which has been closed off to the press, and only Presidential Spokesman Alejandro Duarte's statement was released.

Duarte said: "The government has insistently asked (the guerrillas) to begin discussing a cease-fire, but they have maintained an inflexible position and have refused to do so. We have spent all day trying to convince them."

He added: "We have prepared a formal proposal and we will wait for their reply."

Duarte also reported that the creation of an agenda for the two working commissions (for the cease-fire and other issues) had practically been completed, but the stubbornness of the participants only allowed a plenary session today, and it became a dialogue among the deaf.

Duarte reported that "they want to discuss other aspects of the Guatemala plan (Esquipulas II), but this plan clearly specifies that 90 days after the document was signed (on 7 August) there must be an amnesty, a cease-fire, democratization, the cessation of the use of one country's territory to attack another, and an end to the assistance given to the armed rebels."

He added that "in El Salvador, an amnesty decree has already been presented, and today there is also a decree to create a Central American parliament."

Duarte said that "if we discuss the cease-fire, we would only have left the topic of democratization—which does not apply to our country—the topic of the prohibition against using our territory—something we will not permit—and the topic dealing with an end to assistance given by Nicaragua, Cuba, or other countries to the Salvadoran guerrillas."

When asked about the reasons the guerrillas had for rejecting the discussion of a cease-fire, Duarte said that "they wish to gain time so that the date of the peace process will be put off."

He said: "I feel they are not really interested in quickly reaching an agreement for peace."

In his brief contact with the press, he was asked if the government might decreee a unilateral cease-fire; he answered: "That is up to President Napoleon Duarte."

Duarte insisted that "the government wants peace and is seeking it within the framework of the Constitution."

It was impossible to obtain information from the rebels or Msgr Archbishop Rivera y Damas. However, it is expected that the FDR-FMLN representatives will host a news conference at the end of Friday's meeting.

President Duarte Visits The Netherlands

For Netherlands and Salvadoran reportage on the visit to the Netherlands by President Jose Napoleon Duarte, including his appeal in The Hague for financial aid for the five Central American countries, see the Benelux section of the 22 October West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

FMLN: Government Violating Evacuation Pact

PA220330 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on 20 October; place not given]

[Text] FMLN General Command communique concerning violations by Napoleon Duarte's government to the agreements on wounded and crippled fighters.

The FMLN reports:

1. The Salvadoran Armed Forces high command and the Salvadoran Government for the last 2 months have refused to allow the entry of International Red Cross delegations to zones where they could evacuate wounded and extremely sick fighters; thus, they deny the fighters' right to receive medical attention.

2. Likewise, the Salvadoran Armed Forces high command and the Salvadoran Government have refused to authorize International Red Cross delegate visits to the area to help the civilian population in Morazan Department.

3. The agreement we mention was signed on 26 January 1987, in Panama City, with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas as witness, the text of which states:

The evacuation of wounded and crippled fighters who need medical attention will take place without being subject to negotiation or exchanges. This means that no obstacles will be created for the timely transfer of wounded and crippled fighters, and every effort will be exerted to transfer them abroad through established mechanisms. The category of crippled fighter has been established as a guarantee that members who can return to the fight will not be included. The archbishopric will guarantee this agreement, and any others which may be established on the subject.

4. The agreement has been reaffirmed by the Salvadoran Government itself, through Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, during the meeting with the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on February 1987.

5. Consequently, we demand that the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces high command act in a serious and responsible way with regard to the agreement and guarantee its implementation as a gesture of good will and in order to attain progress on humanizing this conflict.

6. We issue an appeal to international organizations that safeguard human rights to demand that Engineer Duarte's government respect the humanitarian right to provide medical care for crippled fighters.

FMLN General Command

20 October 1987

Nicaragua

Demonstrators Clash, 2 Injured, 1 Arrested

PA230210 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0058 GMT 23 Oct 87

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Directorate of the Interior Ministry in Managua on 22 October]

[Text] We will now report on an incident that took place today at 1545:

In view of disorders that were taking place near El Calvario Church, Sandinist police patrols went to that location and proceeded to disperse a clash between two groups of demonstrators. One of the demonstrations held by the Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs Movement had been authorized by the Sandinist police. The other demonstration did not have the appropriate permission.

After the situation was under control, and after both groups of demonstrators had proceeded to leave the area, an individual by the name of (Luis Carter Ponce), after threatening one of the Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs Movement demonstrators, attacked with a .38-caliber revolver two of the movement's followers: Armando Jose Reyes Sevilla and Jose Dolores Perez, who were injured. As a result of this action, (Luis Carter Ponce) was arrested. (Carter Ponce) was arrested back on 29 December 1982 for committing a serious crime.

Signed in Managua on 22 October 1987

Public Relations Directorate of the Interior Ministry

Panama

Normalcy Reported; State of Emergency Denied

PA230350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 87

[Text] Calm prevailed in Panama City and in the rest of the country, despite the demonstration convoked by the Civic Crusade that was to take place near the El Carmen Church on Via Espana.

During a tour through various parts of the capital, Televisora Nacional confirmed that traffic was normal. Business establishments on Via Espana opened their doors to the public, but were partially closed in the afternoon. We must state, however, that the commercial sector in Calidonia continued its normal activities, in contrast with the commercial activities in the banking sector.

Surveillance was enhanced on 50th Street and surrounding areas, in compliance with the Cabinet Council's order to prevent the announced demonstration and to guarantee faithful compliance with the executive mandate.

Meanwhile, the Presidency of the Republic has reiterated that it is absolutely untrue that there are plans to declare a state of emergency. Popular, government, and opposition sectors all reject violence. Public transportation was normal throughout the day, and the usual movement of passengers was noticeable. International journalists and cameramen and observers from human rights organizations who are visiting us followed the day's activities without any problem.

17 Arrested

PA221651 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 1603 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] [First reporter] ...the university. However, they have not arrived. Very small groups are seen but far from where the Panama police units are posted. They are posted at the Panama Hotel, across from the El Carmen Church. However, no people or policemen are seen along Federico Boyd and Via Espana in the area of El Carmen Church. Traffic is somewhat jammed because there are no traffic police in that area. There are no people in that area.

[Second reporter] It is also surprising that Urraca Park is deserted. This park is usually used as an assembly point for the Defense Forces' riot units. There are no members of the Defense Forces or demonstrators there.

[First reporter] We must note that during the tour we and other station reporters made of the city we have not seen any riot units. Those on the streets are units of the police and regular troops, who are in selected places. They are on Via Argentina, in some other areas of El Cangrejo and Obarrio neighborhoods, on 50th Street, and in San Miguelito District and other areas.

[Second reporter] When we were passing through San Miguelito on the way to work we saw regular soldiers. At almost 1100 we were told they had left.

[First reporter] Well, those units are still in El Cangrejo, Obarrio, and on 50th Street. They are controlling traffic. They are selectively checking vehicles, especially Land Cruisers, station wagons, and cars with tinted windows. They are stopped, the occupants must get out and identify themselves, and then the vehicles are searched. They are then permitted to continue on their way. However, we do not see people marching toward El Carmen Church. There are small groups, maybe five or six groups of about four of five people, who might just be curious people looking to see if the demonstrators are coming.

We have been trying to get in touch with leaders of the Civic Crusade since early this morning but we have been unsuccessful. Apparently many of them have taken refuge somewhere, others are outside the country, and others are under arrest.

As we have reported, 17 people have been arrested.

Vice President's Staff Barred From Offices

PA222147 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Vice President Roderick Esquivel is presently attending a meeting in Managua, Nicaragua. The meeting has been called by international organizations that defend democracy and that are attempting to establish democracy in this brotherly Central American country. Dr Roderick Esquivel is representing the Panamanian Liberal Party and the Liberal Federation of Central America and the Caribbean, FELICA, an international organization that is part of the Liberal Party International. The meeting is also supported by the U.S. Democratic Party, which has sent its main advisers on human rights, democracy, and liberty in Nicaragua to this meeting.

The information we have reported is that today the vice president's staff was not allowed to enter its offices on the 13th floor of the National Bank building.

We have also been informed that yesterday the vice president's office in the Presidency building was closed and the people who work in that office were not allowed to enter the Palace of the Herons [the presidential residence].

Thus, what we have reported is that the people who work for the vice president have not been allowed to enter their offices at the Presidency or at the Vice Presidency, which is located on the 13th floor of the National Bank building.

Station: Country 'No Place' for 'Traitors'

PA220341 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Tonight, Wednesday, should be a night of deep meditation for Panamanians. Those who love this country trust its people and firmly believe in Panama's destiny as a sovereign, unified nation.

Despite all warnings, those who believe in destabilization and those who love to fish in unsettled streams tomorrow will insist on making Panamanians fight each other. However, despite all this pessimism, we at Televisora Nacional honestly believe that those truly qualified civic leaders will come out ahead. We believe that tomorrow most Panamanians will once again reject any signs of organized violence. Those who are determined to make us fight each other will fail because we Panamanians will once again say no to rumors, no to attacks on the economy, and no to destabilization.

There are other feasible options: the road to elections, respect for others, and the strengthening of truly popular political parties. These and other options can guarantee peace among Panamanians.

The demonstrations announced for tomorrow, Thursday, 22 October, must serve to strongly reiterate that there is no place in this country for Panamanian traitors and that in view of all the lies, we will continue to be absolutely faithful to our nationalist spirit and our revolutionary tradition.

'Conspirators' Blamed for Current Situation

PA221833 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Firmness and Unity in View of Conspiracy"]

[Text] At this time no one has any doubts about or is bewildered by the plans reported by the national authorities or by the stupidity of the conspirators, whose source of inspiration comes from the United States, the most powerful industrial country on earth.

The conspiracy—the catalyst of which was the insane statements made by a retired and very resentful man for reasons we will not analyze here—seemed to start out based on moral demands for "justice" and "freedom." The conspiracy, however, had already started with a campaign to soften moral awareness using the symbols and institutions held sacred by a majority of Panamanians: the flag, which we all would like to kiss in an act of respect and loyalty; the religion our parents taught us; dignity, which is one of the most noble feelings of mankind; the friendship existing between capital and labor in an open and democratic society, such as that in Panama; and the family, as the core of society and the nation. After appealing to that patriotism, the conspirators headed down the demagogic path of proving that the current government, its Defense Forces, and its leaders have no interest in those moral and civic values. Finally, faced with the firmness of our leaders' actions to maintain inviolate the citizens' honor, property, and the lives, the conspirators headed toward the suicidal path of open subversion, shouting about a nonexistent "dictatorship." They have received logistical assistance and tactical support for their plans from a foreign nation, for which Panama would again become a pawn in its worldwide chess game. The firmness of the Panamanian leaders who have not agreed to such a historic retrogression has pushed some ultraconservative and openly reactionary sectors in that northern nation to meddle in the internal affairs of Panama in all possible ways.

Management strikes, disturbances, terrorism, verbal and written insults, calls to urban insurrection, petitions for foreign military intervention, a partial economic blockade, an artificial economic depression, and anticipated electoral propaganda such as shredding white paper and banging metal objects have sought to lead our constitutional government and its authorities elected through universal, direct, secret, and democratic voting to a position of debilitation and submission. The immediate purpose is to proclaim a temporary government junta integrated by worn out opposition politicians and new conspirators, who then intend to expand the foreign intervention by calling for revision of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and its neutrality annex in order to illegally extend the term of 15,000 foreign soldiers in our country until the middle of the 21st century. This repugnant form of servility mortgaging the fatherland has nothing to do with the moral principles they preach, or the right to elect a democratic state, or with the free expression of ideas. Nevertheless, they insist in their mortal race toward an abyss, without thinking about the physical or moral health of the Panamanian people. They want to overthrow the constitutional order through an action of force that has two heads, like the repugnant birds that appear on some barbarian coats of arms: one head in Washington and another in Panama.

At this time, we repeat, no one can pretend he is confused or has been fooled. We know their intentions, and the authorities have disclosed the plans.

The responsibility for the blood that is shed will fall on the feverish minds of traitors and conspirators who have found their inspiration abroad and who have local agents in some well-known regions in Panama City and in some places in the interior of the country.

The first right of a free and constitutionally elected government is to struggle for its survival; the supreme right of democracy is based on the fundamental duty to maintain order and viability of our institutions, even if this requires the greatest sacrifices. No one can say there were no warnings. No one can say there was no patience, no benevolence. Those responsible, inside and outside the country, hastened the situations; and Panama, based on the laws, could not remain impassive.

U.S. Envoy Wants 'New Refuge for Criminals'

PA222358 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Oct 87 p 5

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Unprecedented Claim"]

[Text] Before the Torrijos-Carter Treaties came into effect, the so-called Canal Zone—because it was Panamanian territory in which the United States behaved as if it had sovereignty—became a refuge for criminals who had violated Panamanian law.

Common criminals, political criminals, and economic criminals considered the Canal Zone to be a place where they could carry out their misdeeds without legal repercussions from the Panamanian authorities. Among those criminals were those working for commercial enterprises who made sales in Panama but paid no taxes.

The treaty wiped out this sanctuary for criminals, specifying that Panamanian law would be applied in the areas provided by the treaty for use by the United States.

Panama limited its legal authority within the U.S. installations to criminal investigation procedures that pertain only to the operation, protection, and defense of the canal.

According to newspaper reports, people who identified themselves as members of the Panamanian police, specifically the National Department of Investigations, in compliance with Panamanian laws, raided one of the homes owned by the Panamanian Government and used by the United States to lodge U.S. citizens because there was information that someone being sought by the Panamanian police was hiding out there.

Now U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis and General McAuliffe [Panama Canal Commission administrator] have made a fuss claiming that the inviolability agreed to for canal installations included the homes of those residing in the Canal Zone. In other words, they wish to make the towns in the zone a new refuge for criminals, including a refuge for zone residents themselves.

This is completely absurd. It is not in the treaty, and Panamanian negotiators would never have accepted this condition.

Naturally, this is not just due to the ambassador's ignorance, however ignorant he may be; it is part of the overall strategy to establish housing outside the military bases where those who attack the Panamanian constitutional order can take refuge at any time and where they can meet to draft their subversive plans with participation by U.S. Embassy personnel and U.S. Government entities involved in sedition.

Argentina

Falklands Not in Tierra del Fuego Proposal

PY222143 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1615 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA)—Foreign Minister Dante Caputo confirmed, at noon today, the Argentine Government decision to exclude the Malvinas Islands from the proposal to make Tierra del Fuego a province. He said: "Whether or not the archipelago belongs to Tierra del Fuego does not deprive Argentina of international title. Argentina can continue expressing its demands for sovereignty" to the United Kingdom.

Moreover, Caputo stressed the effort by Latin American countries to achieve favorable treatment on the foreign debt issue. He said the U.S. Senate has approved a proposal to create an international monetary authority through which to deal with debtor countries.

Caputo made these remarks during a news conference after he briefed UCR deputies on the proposal to turn Tierra del Fuego into a province, and subjects related to international relations.

Caputo did not discard the possibility that the project to turn Tierra del Fuego into a province—which has already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies and is under Senate consideration—may be submitted by the executive branch for discussions during upcoming special sessions.

Caputo arrived at 1050 accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Susana Ruiz Cerrutti and by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Special Affairs Juan Carlos Bentramino.

Present at the meeting with the foreign minister were Senators Antonio Napoli; Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen; Edison Otero; Fernando de la Rua; Faustino Mazzucco; Juan Trilla; and Ricardo Laferriere.

Caputo Leaves for Montevideo Conference

PY230138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2138 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM)—Before leaving for Montevideo, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said, at the metropolitan airport, that the foreign ministers of the Group of Eight will prepare the agenda for their respective presidents, who will meet in late November in Mexico.

He admitted that the foreign debt will be discussed since it represents one of the basic and most dramatic Latin American issues. Therefore, it will be a priority subject at the presidential summit.

The foreign minister made this comment shortly before leaving for Montevideo, where he will participate in a meeting of the Group of Eight, consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Uruguay.

Caputo was asked about the Argentine Foreign Ministry's views with regard to the situation in the Persian Gulf. He said it is a very dangerous and complex issue; on the one hand, we see that the Security Council member countries wish to solve the problem. On the other hand, he added, there are hostile activities that unfortunately contradict the objective of Resolution No 598 of the UN Security Council, which calls for a cease-fire as a priority measure. We hope the council will prove efficient and capable.

The foreign minister left aboard the presidential plane *Tango 01*, accompanied by Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londonio, Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, and Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda.

Japan Donates $10 Million for Port Project

PY222207 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Oct 87 p 13

[Text] (DYN)—Argentina and Japan yesterday made an "exchange of memos agreement," by which Japan will donate 10 million dollars for the expansion of the fishing port at Puerto Deseado, in the Santa Cruz Province.

The donation will be used to buy Argentine or Japanese products, as well as to hire personnel of both nationalities in order to carry out the project.

The present fishing wharf at Puerto Deseado is insufficient to attend the nine companies which operate there with 28 vessels.

Puerto Deseado is the only natural deep water port on the Patagonic coast which is geographically the nearest to the fishing areas.

The project will extend the present wharf, eliminating dangerous rocks, and levelling out part of the coast to ease port manoeuvres.

The exchange of memos took place at the Foreign Relations Ministry between Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Japanese Ambassador Kazuo Yamashita.

Sources at the Foreign Relations Ministry indicated that during President Alfonsin's visit to Japan in July of 1986, the Japanese Government made an offer to develop the fishing potential of Puerto Deseado.

The General Ports Administration will be responsible for implementing the project, official sources indicated.

La Pampa Governor Returns From Cuba

PY221803 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1257 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province, 22 Oct (TELAM)— La Pampa Governor Ruben Hugo Marin returned to his office as the head of the provincial Executive Branch after a 10-day trip to Cuba.

Marin had been invited by Cuban authorities to tour the country after a Cuban delegation toured the province last year.

Vice Governor Manuel Justo Baladron took charge of the executive branch during the governor's absence.

Military Role To Be Defined by Alfonsin

PY232333 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Oct 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN)—The Armed Forces' global role and mission will be defined in the next 60 days and stipulated through a resolution signed by President Raul Alfonsin as the forces' Commander in Chief, military sources revealed.

The definition of each of the forces' responsibilities and obligations will pave the way for the sanctioning of the defence law, and also allow the rationalization of equipment inasmuch as specific needs are outlined.

The sources said that a special committee made up by experts of the three forces had been created in 1984 to analyze this question. Once the committee's conclusions are approved by the Defence Ministry and by each force's high command, they will be raised to the president.

In a separate development, former Air Force Commander retired Brigadier Orlando Ramon Agosti was yesterday transferred from the Magdalena prison, where he is serving a three-year-and-nine-month conviction for illegal repression, to the Central Air Force Hospital for a general medical check up.

Sources said the transfer was not unusual, although the former military chief had to request the Federal Appeals Court's permission. Agosti, who was tried alongside with members of the first two military juntas, was found guilty of eight cases of torture during the so-called "dirty war" against subversion.

Convocation of Congress Sessions Confirmed

PY222215 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Oct 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Labour Minister Ideler Tonelli yesterday ratified that the government would include labour bills among the draft laws to be debated by Congress in extraordinary sessions, and voiced optimism that collective wage bargaining talks would begin by next March or April.

The minister also said that the government, as requested by the labour sector, had ordered state companies to hold talks with unions in order to jointly define the distribution among different job levels of the 12 percent wage hike granted to those companies.

Tonelli spoke to the press after Victor Gabuli took office as the ministry's new director of union affairs.

During the swearing-in ceremony, Tonelli pointed out his need to count on someone he could trust to ratify in concrete action his policy of "fair play, clean hands and transparent proceedings" in the granting of legal status to labour organizations and in electoral procedures controlled by Gabuli's department.

"I have heard many things about this department which belong to the past, and I have come to work for the future," said Tonelli, adding "I am told that files are lost, disappear, as if it were natural, and it is a very serious fact. Someone will now be responsible for every file that gets lost."

"Our decisions may be revoked because they might not have been the most appropriate ones, but never due to a procedural flaw," Tonelli stressed.

Vice-President Victor Martinez meanwhile confirmed that the government would "this week" officially convoke Congress to extraordinary sessions, which are expected to open next Wednesday.

Martinez said the legislation to be debated by Congress would include the proposed 50 percent tax on fuels, which he admitted would affect prices, stressing that the funds collected would be channelled into the pension system.

Among other bills up for debate, Martinez mentioned those covering aspects of the recently-announced economic, financial and fiscal measures, as well as bills on national defence, drugs and wage bonuses for workers in Patagonia and the Antarctic.

PJ, Action Front Militants Clash in Tucuman

PY211348 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0218 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 20 Oct (DYN)—Violent incidents broke out tonight in front of Tucuman Province Government House when it was made known that the negotiations between the Justicialist Party [PJ] and the Action Front Organization of the province of Tucuman broke down. The two organizations were holding negotiations regarding the nomination of the provincial governor, who must be approved tomorrow by the Electoral College.

Just after 2300 antiriot police cordoned off Government House, while approximately 300 hotheads threatened to stop the PJ leaders from leaving the location.

When he left the negotiations, Jose Domato, the PJ's candidate, was attacked by alleged members of the Action Front.

Bomb Explodes at Tucuman Union Headquarters

PY211710 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1516 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 21 Oct (DYN)—A powerful incendiary bomb exploded this morning at the headquarters of the Sanitary Workers Union. The explosion caused severe damage, but there were no victims.

The leaders of the union, which is a member of the Argentine Association of Sanitary Workers (ATSA), repudiated the incident, and reported it to the appropriate authorities.

The union leaders pointed out that the attack against their headquarters, located 15 blocks from the downtown area of this capital, occurred at a time when they are on strike at all the province's hospitals in a demand for salary increases.

Bomb Damages Judge's Former Residence

PY221942 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] A powerful bomb exploded early this morning at a house in San Isidro. Judge Alberto Daniel Piotti had lived in the house 10 months ago. The bomb went off at 4005 Pedro Acevedo Street in the city of San Isidro, Buenos Aires Province. The explosion caused serious damage, but no victims were reported.

Piotti has been involved in the case of former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, who has been charged with rebellion.

Bolivia

Credits Sought for Economic Stabilization

PY221603 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Planning and Coordination Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada has disclosed government efforts to obtain credits amounting to $1.5 billion in order to promote the definitive stabilization of our economy and to implement economic reactivation plans.

Resources totaling $1.5 billion [as published] have already been committed and they will be disbursed as fast as administrative obstacles can be eliminated and matching funds can be secured. Minister Lozada said: "Every loan or donation calls for a 25-30 percent contribution from our side."

Planning and Coordination Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, Finance Minister Juan Cariaga, and Information Minister Hernan Antelo held a news conference in the Hall of Mirrors at Government Palace to explain the agreements recently reached with Argentina and the IMF.

Minister Lozada said that "the agreement reached with the Argentine Government on the sale of natural gas and bilateral debt are satisfactory." In providing technical information regarding the respective contracts, he said Bolivia has reached "good agreements," which will allow the government to expand the scope of its economic activity.

Finance Minister Cariaga added that the agreements recently signed with Argentina and the IMF will make it possible for Bolivia to increase its investment outlays and to secure the matching funds.

Eighty percent of the total price established in the agreements with Argentina will be made available to Bolivia. This will represent an inflow of $260 million during the current fiscal year and $240-$260 million [as published], depending on international market fluctuations.

In addition, the IMF has granted Bolivia a $173 million loan under that institution's expanded credit facility program.

The ministers affirmed that the agreements signed will guarantee the disbursement of credits because the funds coming from Argentina will mainly be used to meet the matching-fund requirement for such disbursement.

With the IMF's $173 million loan, the Bolivian Government intends to definitively stabilize the economy and to implement reactivation plans that were established through Decree 21660.

Now that agreements have been reached with Argentina and the IMF, Bolivian representatives will travel to the Paris Club in November to discuss a more favorable treatment for bilateral debts. Negotiations with Argentina, which is Bolivia's main creditor, are already under way so that 2 percent of the money paid for the purchase of Bolivian natural gas is applied toward payment of the $600 million debt with that country.

According to the ministers, all these agreements should make it possible for Bolivia to continue its efforts to strengthen the country's economic situation and improve its image abroad.

In Minister Lozada's opinion, the benefits will be many, even allowing the governemnt to meet COB demands for salary and wage increases in the public sector.

Minister Lozada said that once definite programs are in place, thought can be given to future situations in the nation's general budget which will be submitted to Congress in coming weeks.

'Document of Intent' Signed With PRC Official

PY230244 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] In the name of his government, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen has expressed support for Bolivia's effort to find a solution to its century-old maritime problem, derived from an unjust war in the last century.

A "document of intent" signed by the PRC official and Bolivian Bilateral Policy Under Secretary Alfredo Olmedo states that the "territorial conflict deriving from historical events should be solved by friendly consultations and negotiations."

Under Secretary Olmedo gave a detailed explanation of the negotiation process initiated by Bolivia at the request of the Colombian and Uruguayan Governments.

According to the document, Olmedo explained Bolivia's landlocked situation and its economic and social consequences.

"He also reported on the recent negotiations with Chile, which failed because Chile refused to solve the problem despite Bolivia's willingness to negotiate, and despite appeals by the international community, the OAS in particular."

International Relations [subhead]

The PRC and Bolivian officials analyzed the international political and economic situation and agreed that a foreign policy aimed at attaining peace, justice, and cooperation is essential; they further agreed that coordinated efforts should be made within and outside of the international organizations to promote the achievement of these objectives based on respect for international law, the UN Charter, and the need to establish a new international economic order.

In this context, they agreed to maintain a permanent and systematic coordinated policy to attain price stability for raw materials and minerals in the international market.

They agreed to promote peace in the world and international economic cooperation with the purpose of accelerating national economic development and social progress. They also agreed to work to improve the living standard of their people.

The document states: "It was acknowledged that it is necessary to apply an economic policy that will not allow social demand to be greater than the supply created through production, because this difference causes serious distortions in the economic structure, and unleashes an inflationary process that contradicts the interests of the majority of our peoples.

UN Agency To Increase Antidrug Program Aid

PY211532 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Oct 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Based on a report received by the United Nations, the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) has decided to increase its financial assistance to the Bolivian programs for the replacement of coca plantations and the repression of drug trafficking. This information was released yesterday by UNFDAC Executive Director Giusseppe Di Genaro.

During a news conference that he held upon arriving in Bolivia, he said he was bringing with him the world's solidarity, adding: "I came here to discuss with the government a more extensive aid program for the Bolivian people."

"The main condition to be met for granting more funds is the accelerated replacement of coca plantations. We know that many countries are willing to increase and to continue their contribution to that struggle." [passage omitted]

Concerning the decision to increase financial aid to Bolivia, Di Genaro said this is the objective of the EEC governments. He said that Italy, the FRG, Great Britain, and the Scandinavian countries have designed a new financial program. Negotiations are under way with Spain and France for cooperation with and provision of funds to nations that need funds for the struggle.

"The UNFDAC has the necessary funds, which amount to some tens of millions of dollars. We believe, however, that the first step must be taken by the recipient country. If this requirement is not met, it will be very hard to obtain, from the beginning, a firm promise from the international community. Whenever possible, the financial assistance should begin when the work to replace the plantations starts," he said. [passage omitted]

Bank Says Loans for Production Available

PY220250 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Oct 87 p 3

[Excerpts] Through the development banks, the Bolivian Central Bank reminds the productive sectors of Bolivia of the availability of 10 credit lines, totaling $332 million.

Bolivian Central Bank officials have said that in the past few weeks there has been very little demand for these loans, channeled through intermediate credit institutions like Bolivian private banks. [passage omitted]

Elsewhere, Bolivian Central Bank officials have reiterated their call to Bolivian producers to appear in person at their banks to apply for these credits, which will immediately be disbursed by the Bolivian Central Bank.

Failure of the productive sector to use these funds seriously damages the country, due to the high cost incurred by the state to keep them on deposit.

All these lines have extremely soft interest rates and terms, and can easily be used by the national producers.

As an example, the officials reiterated that a $135-million IDB line of credit for the agricultural and livestock sector includes reimbursing the Bolivian producers, who from 12 November 1986 until the implementation of this line invested in several projects with their own funds.

Government Rejects COB Economic Demands

PY221440 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The government has denied the salary increases requested by the COB and answered the 10-point COB demand with a 27-page document containing a detailed analysis of these demands.

The document, addressed to the COB Executive Committee, was released to the media around 1800 yesterday. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Infantry Captain Rebels, Seizes City Hall

PY221621 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1609 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Infantry Captain Luis Fernando Walter de Almeida, heading a group of 50 men, today seized the prefect's office and the town hall of Apucarana, Parana State. He took everyone as hostage, and has released a manifesto against the Sarney Government and the economic policy of Minister Bresser Pereira.

Correspondent (?Adilson Jean Diney) filed this report from Apucarana:

[Begin report] At about 1030, three trucks filled with Army soldiers cordoned off the buildings of Apucarana's prefecture and town hall, and occupied Apucarana's municipal prefecture's office. [Words indistinct] they released a communique signed by Infantry Captain Luis Fernando Walter de Almeida, commander of the 1st Company, which states the following: Declaration:

I hereby declare that today, dissatisfied with both the financial situation of those under my command and with the medical assistance that they receive, I have decided, under my own responsibility, to protest against the political authorities of the country.

[Words indistinct] my superiors and I recognize that [words indistinct] doing what I am doing now [words indistinct] my subordinate officers, [words indistinct] Apucarana, 22 October 1987. [end report]

Occupation Ends

PY222137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Oct (TELAM)—The occupation of the Apucarana town hall in Parana State in southern Brazil by an Army group protesting low salaries has ended.

The occupation, which lasted 10 minutes, was headed by Captain Luis Fernando Walter de Almeida of the 30th Armored Infantry Battallion. Latest reports received in Rio de Janeiro State that he has been arrested. [passage omitted]

In Brasilia, Senator Jarbas Passarinho (a retired colonel), the chairman of the Constituent Assembly Systematization Committee, played down the importance of the episode, stating that "this was a serious act of indiscipline, caused by the lack of effective command, but it cannot be said that there was a coup attempt."

U.S.Market Decline Affects Debt Negotiation

PY221821 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 87 p 17

[Text] According to government sources, the U.S. stock market's abrupt decline this week and its repercussions on the U.S. level of economic activity practically averted the threat of a reclassification of Brazilian credits by the U.S. Regulatory Commission scheduled for 26 October.

According with the same sources, the postponement of the Brazilian credit reclassification will mean new and heavy burdens on U.S. banks. These banks are already experiencing difficulties due to the negative impacts of the U.S. market decline.

The Brazilian Government increasingly expects that the U.S. Regulatory Commission will postpone an analysis of credits to the country until next March. U.S. banks will suffer the consequences of the economic difficulties in the country because, as creditors of private companies, they will have to deal with the noncompliance or insolvency of their clients.

Yesterday, Brazilian Government sources said they consider it unlikely that the Regulatory Commission will add new problems to the banks with the reclassification of Brazilian credits, however, that decision depends on U.S. Government organizations.

If the current situation persists, the tendency in the medium and long term will be marked by an increase in the difficulties for the repayment of Brazilian foreign

debt. The Brazilian foreign trade will suffer from probable U.S. restrictions on imports, and the international financial market will probably have to bear higher interest rates.

United States Still Largest Trade Partner

PY222123 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 87 p 17

[Text] Brasilia—The United States is responsible for nearly one third of foreign investment and reinvestment in Brazil, and for purchasing one third of Brazilian exports. Concerning investments, there is a clear downward trend in U.S. investments in the country as compared to other foreign investors, such as European countries and Japan. According to data supplied by the Central Bank, in December 1986 the share of U.S. investments in Brazil accounted for 28.68 percent of the total volume.

In 1971, U.S. investments in Brazil accounted for 37.65 percent of foreign investments in Brazil. In 1975, U.S. investments in Brazil fell to 32.79 percent. In 1981, the figure fell to 29.99 percent. Thus, this decline occurred before the financial crisis experienced by the country as a result of its foreign debt. In 1985, after Brazil had experienced the consequences of the crisis, out of a total $25.6 billion in foreign investment, U.S. investments in Brazil reached $8,055,000,000, accounting for 31.3 percent of foreign investments in Brazil. Therefore, U.S. investments in Brazil showed a slight decline in 1986 as compared to those in 1985, a fact that is justified by the fiscal incentives granted by the U.S. Government to send back [repatriacao] to the United States the investments made by U.S. companies abroad.

PMDB Deputies Oppose Token Debt Payment

PY221126 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 87 p 17

[Text] Brasilia—PMDB leader Luiz Henrique de Silveira and three deputies of the party's group of economists (Fernando Gasparian, Iraja Rodrigues, and Roberto Brandt), yesterday told Central Bank President Fernando Milliet that the PMDB accepts neither the suspension of the moratorium nor a token payment of part of the foreign debt. The PMDB will only accept accept the return of the monthly debt payment after an overall agreement with international creditors is reached.

Milliet invited the deputies to a luncheon at his house to discuss the foreign debt and domestic interest rates. They defended the immediate reduction of interest rates that are reportedly leading a good number of large enterprises to bankruptcy. Gasparian stated that lower interest rates will increase employment. During the conversation, one of the deputies stated that "the banks are giving orders to the central bank."

Foreign Minister Departs for Montevideo 22 Oct

PY221653 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1306 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Oct (EFE)—Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre traveled today to Montevideo to participate in the third meeting of the Group of Eight.

The Group, which includes representatives from the member countries of the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group, is responsible for preparing the agenda of the summit meeting of the Argentine, Brazilian, Colombian, Mexican, Panamanian, Peruvian, Uruguayan, and Venezuelan presidents.

The presidential meeting is scheduled for November in Mexico. In this meeting, the presidents will evaluate Latin America's position within the framework of international economics and politics, and the effects that the foreign debt is having on the ever increasing deterioration of the area's crisis.

The Group of Eight is the name that has been given to the Ministerial Meeting of the Permanent Latin American Consultation and Political Agreement mechanism.

Pilot Error Cause of Minister's Plane Accident

PY230019 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The commission that investigated the causes of the Brazilian Air Force HF airplane accident in which Agrarian Reform Minister Marcos Freire and his entourage died in Karajas concluded that the crash was caused by human error.

According to the Aeronautics Ministry, the possibility of a turbine problem or sabotage was ruled out.

After more than a month of investigations, the commission concluded that the accident was caused by an error committed by the pilot, Lieutenant Colonel Wellington Resende. [passage omitted]

Safety Drills To Be Staged at Nuclear Plant

PY221445 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 87 p 8

[Text] For the first time since the beginning of operations of the Admiral Alvaro Alberto Nuclear Power Plant, authorities will stage an evacuation exercise in the vicinity of the reactor, at Itaorma Beach, Angra dos Reis, in the second half of November. The Fire Brigade will run a siren alert system and radio stations will give special reports on traffic conditions to avoid traffic jams.

The entire population, some 5,200 people, living within a 5-km radius of the power plant will be mobilized. They will gather at meeting places to be evacuated.

Tito Gobbato, adviser of the Operations Coordination Department of the Civil Defense Special Secretariat, announced the organization of the exercises during a seminar on accidents with charges and high-risk materials in Porto Alegre. During his conference this morning, Gobbato will speak about the progress made since 1985 in instructing the population of Angra dos Reis on the risks inherent to the plant.

Chile

Pinochet Makes Changes in Army High Command

PY221857 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Report by Mario Reine]

[Text] The Army Public Relations Department has issued a communique reporting that President Augusto Pinochet, in his capacity as Army commander, has made the following appointments in the Army high command and at the institutional level:

1. Major General Roberto Soto Mackenney has been appointed Army chief of staff; Major General (Roberto Iriart Marinot) has been appointed national mobilization general director; Major General Alfredo Calderon Campuzano has been appointed Army inspector general; Major General Washington Garcia Escobar has been appointed Army Logistics Department director; Brigadier General Manuel Matas Sotomayor has been appointed deputy chief of the national defense staff; Brigadier General Francisco Martinez Benavidez has been appointed commander of the Army logistics command; Brigadier General Jorge Lucar Figueroa has been appointed Army operations director; Brigadier Francisco Ramirez Migliassi has been appointed comander of the military and engineering industries command; Brigadier General Jorge Ballerino Standford has been appointed (?military) institutes commander; Brigadier General [name indistinct] has been appointed commander of the Army administrative support command; Brigadier General Carlos Perera Silva has been appointed deputy commander of the II Army Division; Brigadier General (Miguel Sanchez Tapia) has been appointed deputy commander of the I Army Division; Brigadier General (?Richard Wasp Borcheber) has been appointed deputy commander of the III Army Division.

2. [Words indistinct] in their posts the other members of the Army generals corps;

3. To approve the promotion of Brigadier (Florencio Tejos Martinez), who has been promoted to brigadier general. He will continue to be chief of the Army's War Materiel Department.

This is the text of the communique issued by the Army Public Relations Department under the signature of Lieutenant Colonel (Luis Joffre Gonzalez).

Foreign Minister on European Tour, Goals

PY221438 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Ricardo Garcia departed today for Europe. Garcia said that the purpose of his trip is to strengthen friendship ties with European countries and to this end he will meet with Chilean ambassadors appointed to EEC countries.

[Begin Garcia recording] This trip is part of the Chilean Foreign Ministry's activities, since we are interested in strengthening friendship ties with countries throughout the world, particularly those with which we have friendly ties and share similar points of view. It is within this framework that Europe holds particular importance. Therefore, the main objective of this trip is to strengthen friendship ties. To this end, we will hold meetings with Chilean ambassadors accredited to European countries and pay visits to the United Kingdom and Italy. [end recording]

During his stay in London, Foreign Minister Garcia will meet with Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Deputy Foreign Ministry Office To Be Abolished

PY221805 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Francisco Ramirez Migliassi, the deputy foreign minister who assumed his duties on 27 April 1987, has reported that the Deputy Foreign Ministry Office will be abolished as of 5 December.

Gen Ramirez explained that the general administrative law establishes that the Deputy Foreign Ministry Office ceases to exist as of 5 December. However, he said this constitutional law may be amended.

President Augusto Pinochet has just appointed Gen Ramirez commander of the military and engineering industries command. He is scheduled to assume his new duties as of 5 December. [passage omitted]

Valparaiso Intendant Replaced by Navy Captain

PY221746 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has confirmed a Radio Nacional report stating that 5th Region Intendant Pablo Wunderlich has resigned. Admiral Wunderlich has been assigned to the foreign service. He will be replaced by Navy Captain Mariano Sepulveda. [passage omitted]

PDC Terms Antitotalitarian Law Repressive

PY221918 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0840 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today said the bill just approved by the Government Junta penalizing "totalitarian movements" seeks to keep General Augusto Pinochet in power indefinitely.

In the opinion of Chile's largest political party, "Gen Pinochet's regime is preparing to take a new step toward the consolidation of the autocratic system by enacting a law amending Article 8 of the so-called Constitution."

According to Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez, the bill seeks "to prevent the use of the social communications media as tool for propaganda or totalitarian activities."

For the PDC the new bill "makes opinion a crime because it penalizes adherence to an ideology, thus increasing the discrimination already embodied in the Constitution."

The PDC says the law "forbids and penalizes a number of liberties and seriously infringes upon political rights and economic freedoms, and the right to work, to have access to information, to express an opinion, and to associate."

The law suspends the civil and political rights of those considered guilty of violating Article 8, even though the government claims it does not penalize ideas, only acts.

The law does not contemplate prison terms or personal restrictions, but it penalizes violations with fines ranging from the equivalent of $4,700 to $17,000.

Organizations and movements considered unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court, such as the Communist Party and Clodomiro Almeyda's Socialist Party, will be considered illegal associations that are contrary to public order. Their assets will be expropriated and they will lose whatever legal status they have.

According to this law, persons found guilty will not be able to talk to the press, teach, work, or direct any communications media.

The bill approved by the Government Junta, which has filled the role of the legislative branch in Chile since the coup 14 years ago, must be confirmed by President Pinochet in order to take effect.

CNT, IU Leaders Arrested for 7 Oct Strike

PY221136 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 87

[By Angel Bozan Ramos, from the courts]

[Excerpts] Three trade union leaders and two political leaders have been arrested. The leaders testified this morning before trial Judge Arnoldo Dreyse here at the Santiago Appellate Court following charges filed by the government after the 7 October general strike.

National Workers Command [CNT] President Manuel Bustos testified at 0910. Bustos was followed by CNT Secretary General Arturo Martinez; [PCCh Secretary General] Jose Sanfuentes; [PCCh leader] Juan Manuel Parra from the United Left [IU]; and finally Moises Larra, the CNT secretary for conflicts.

Following the 4-hour testimony, Judge Arnoldo Dreyse told CNT attorney Nestor Gutierrez that for the time being, the five leaders are under arrest, but that he would give a ruling at 1600 [no date as heard], Gutierrez told Radio Chilena. [passage omitted]

That is the status of the five leaders—three CNT leaders and two IU leaders—currently being held at the courts.

It is appropriate to state that here at the courts there are nearly 50 trade union leaders who came to support the three CNT leaders who testified this morning and are currently in custody.

University Students Held Incommunicado

PY221747 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] Five Playa Ancha University students have been arrested and are being held incommunicado on charges of attacking Carabineros. This ruling was issued by Valparaiso Military Prosecutor Hernan Montero, who is in charge of the case involving 48 students arrested by Carabineros for their involvement in taking over the Playa Ancha University main building.

The students who were arrested have been identified as Patricio Bustos, Eduardo Rojas, (Mauricio Oglavilier), (Carlos Deglomenelle), and (Alex Klutver).

The military prosecutor must decide within a couple of hours whether he will indict the four [number as heard] students or release them for lack of evidence.

Colombia

Defense Minister Says Public Order Difficult

PA220320 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina has said that maintenance of public order in the country is very difficult. He added that some sectors want to create confusion.

The minister, who appeared at the Senate's first commission, which is discussing the creation of a Ministry of Fisheries, talked with the reporters and made his first remarks after the terrorists' attack against the Defense Ministry's building in the Elcana sector in western Bogota. Gen Samudio Molina said: We cannot deny that some sectors intend to destabilize and create confusion in the country.

Military, Police Leaders Issue Communique

PA221501 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Oct 87 pp A1,A6

[16 October communique issued by the "top military and police commanders"]

[Text] In view of a wave of crimes and violence shaking the country, which has led to the assassination of political leader Jaime Pardo Leal, and has fueled with more cruelty and haughtiness a defamatory and unjust campaign against the armed institutions of the Republic, the top military and police leaders met to analyze the events, causes, and consequences that are affecting institutional stability, public order, peace, and coexistence among citizens. Based on firm conclusions, we declare to the public:

1. That the armed institutions are integral parts of a lawful state and the first ones to flatly repudiate such criminal attacks against society and the fatherland; the military career is inspired in the altruistic ideals of courage, glory, and military virtues within the framework of respect for human rights—not as it has been depicted by the forces fighting against democracy. 2. That the military and police leadership, who are professionally, intellectually, and morally forged with those principles, exercise authority with zeal and sacrifice to preserve institutional unity through justice and discipline—thus, do not gloss over abuses and illegal actions.

3. That we reject as slanderous, biased, and unjust the irresponsible charges leveled by Patriotic Union President Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa against Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina in particular, and against the military forces in general.

4. That we reaffirm our loyalty to the president, the government, and the defense minister; and our firm intention to defend the country's sovereignty, the national institutions, and the Colombian people's lives, honor, and property, regardless of the level of sacrifice involved.

5. That the armed institutions are ready to fight and counter the many crimes and the violence, regardless of their origin and intentions, and help the country's jurisdictional authorities in this effort.

6. That we ask the media to calmly, cautiously, and wisely report the preconceived and baseless accusations made against the military forces and national police, which although aimed at informing the public, seek to undermine the moral and professional structures on which these forces are built to facilitate the collapse of our democracy.

7. That we call for national unity around the country's vital and supreme interests and solidarity with the community, to make a common front against crime and violence to achieve the peace all Colombians want.

General Manuel J. Guerrero Paz, Armed Forces commander general;

Major General Oscar Botero Restrepo, Army commander;

Vice Admiral Rafael Grau Araujo, Navy commander;

Major General Gilberto Franco Vasquez, Air Force commander;

Major General Nelson Mejia Henao, chief of the Armed Forces Joint General Staff;

Major General Jose G. Medina Sanchez, National Police director

Guerrilla Groups Unite, Issue Statement

PY220239 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 11 Oct 87 p 5

["Text" of the first statement of the 'Simon Bolivar' Guerrilla Coordinating Board]

[Text] To the Colombian nation:

The entire guerrilla movement, today represented by the Camilist Union-ELN [Army of National Liberation], the Quintin Lame Command, the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), the Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT), the 19 April Movement (M-19), and the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC-EP), hereby establish the Simon Boliviar Guerrilla Coordinating Board.

We, thus, endorse the processes of social, democratic, and popular agreements that are under way throughout Colombia. We have made this decision in view of the unprecedented crisis in the country, which is evidenced by the dirty war, the rampant famine, and the violence unleashed by the militarist and fascist oligarchies.

Aware of the authority, the chosen path, and the example of the armed groups that represent the people and their unity, we hereby agree and commit ourselves to:

1. Continue fighting for unity under the principles of autonomy, political and ideological independence, and the mutual respect among the various forces of this movement.

2. Promote all the processes and different expressions of national agreement regarding the need to establish democracy in the country and to respect life.

3. Promote and support all measures and reforms that may represent an improvement in the quality of the Colombian people.

4. Demand full guarantee for the mass organizations, whether or not they present candidates, to engage in political activities in the mayoral elections.

5. Reject the government's ultimatum regarding the demobilization of the guerrilla movement, because this ultimatum is a declaration of all-out war, the definite closing of all doors leading to dialogue, and a false solution to the problems of a country that is asking for profound and thorough solutions.

6. We reaffirm that we do not want the war, and we insist on contributing with political solutions that respond to the urges of democracy and the need for national changes.

7. We were not the first ones to follow the paths of war, and we have always been ready to accept other solutions. If the regime, however, insists on extending and intensifying the war efforts, we accept the challenge. We defend the creation of a single army to guarantee and defend life, and the sovereignty of the people and the nation.

8. We wholeheartedly defend life. This value allows us to exist as a nation. Therefore:

We promise to respect the international laws and the Geneva agreements to make war more humane. We demand that the government and its Armed Forces also respect the rules of the humanitarian international laws.

We promise to treat humanely and with dignity any enemy captured during combat, and to respect civilians and their property.

We reject torture, the fact that people are missing, and the existence of lists of threatened people.

We reject the murder of Patriotic Union members, of the members of other political and social movements, and the murder of democrats, that are committed by the state security organizations and their paramilitary apparatus.

We call for the intensification of efforts, and for the multiplication of the various expressions in favor of life. We call for broader mobilization to put an end to the dirty war, and to punish the guilty. We claim life as the most valued right of the people.

We call on the people and their organizations to be the safeguard of these agreements that seek to contribute to the construction of a new Colombia. May this meeting of the guerrilla movement, and the implementation of the decisions made here, guarantee our victory.

For unity, for life, for Colombia and its people!

Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board.

Colombian Mountains, September 1987.

Ecuador

Minister Cited on Financial Problems, Trade

PA210430 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 20 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Rodrigo Espinoza Bermeo said Monday that political activity is one of the causes of the financial problems, especially in the area of foreign trade. During the last few weeks, the dollar has been [words indistinct] unstoppable in the free market, and interbanking agreements were of no use in containing the climb [of the dollar exchange rate], which, according to analysts, leads to an imbalance between export and import dollars.

Rodrigo Espinoza added, however, that one must not pay too much attention to the dollar on the free market. [passage indistinct]

Later, Superintendent of Banks Alfonso Trujillo Bustamante, in response to a question, said that the situation in the free exchange market was returning to normal now. But it turns out that last Wednesday, Alfonso Trujillo announced to the media the implementation of measures called for by the Monetary Board to increase the banks' cash reserves. This announcement last weekend caused the dollar exchange rate to soar to the current price of 250 sucres.

The announced measures have been exaggerated. They are nothing but the application of legal requirements that in no way influences the free trading of dollars, that is, [words indistinct]. Also, no measure is going to be adopted that will change the existing system.

[Begin Trujillo Bustamante recording] I believe the importance and scope of the measures being implemented today has been overemphasized. It is not a new policy or type of classification, or a control of the banking system. It is only a control of the accounts [words indistinct] and only in those banks [words indistinct] net production of [word indistinct]. It is necessary to make it clear that this measure also in no way affects the policy of not designating a specific use for foreign currency earned from exports, which is a cornerstone of the national government's policy of incentives for exports. [passage omitted] [end recording]